The Bombay Gazette.

(191)

No. 4,967. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52 0
" " including postage ..... " 72 0
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" " including postage ..... " 38 0
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Single Copy, Ten Leaves ..... " 0 4
Ditto Supplement ..... " 0 8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BENN—IMPEY—December 7th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, C. E. Benn, Esq., to Lilly, daughter of F. Impey, Esq., Post Master General.

DEATH.

O'BRIEN—December 7th, at the European General Hospital, Morris O'Brien, late seaman *Michael Scott*, aged 34 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

DUFFIELD—LACROIX.—At Christ Church, Calcutta, on the 3rd November, by the Rev. Dr. Milliens, John Lumley Duffield, Esq., of the Bank of Madras, Cocanada, to Laura Overbeck, second daughter of the late Rev. J. Lacroix, of Calcutta.

TREMENHEERE—EWART.—At Cannanore, on the 24th November, by the Rev. C. H. Deane, George Henry Wynn Tremenheere, Esq., H. M 102nd Regt., Royal Madras Fusiliers, only son of Henry Tremenheere, Esq., of Craigside Cranmere, Wrexham, to Minna Aletta Eliza, eldest daughter of Major Ewart, Madras Staff Corps.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the mail from Suez.

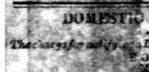
DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay (nearly) about..... 11th and 25th
" Kurrachee on..... 10th and 25th

The Steam-ship *Kurrachee*, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., A. Ritchie, Commander, will be despatched as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muskat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah:

Leaves Bombay about	Returns 28th January.
" 10th Feb.	" 13th March.
" 10th March.	" 28th April.
" 10th May.	" 12th June.
" 25th June.	" 28th July.
" 10th Aug.	" 12th Sept.
" 25th Sept.	" 28th October.
" 10th Nov.	" 12th Dec.

The Steam-ship *Feiung*, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., Frederick Blackmore, Commander, will be despatched as above on 25th December.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay			Leave Calcutta		
" Cuddalore	"	15	" Nagapatam	"	18
" Negapatam	"	17	" Cuddalore	"	19
" Calicut	"	18	" Mandapam	"	20
" Cochin	"	20	" Madras	"	23
" Tuticorin	"	23	" Negapatam	"	26
" Galle	"	26	" Galle	"	29
" Colombo	"	28	" Colombo	"	31
" Tuticorin	"	1	" Cochin	"	4
" Mangalore	"	4	" Calicut	"	6
" Cannanore	"	6	" Cannanore	"	7
" Calicut	"	7	" Mangalore	"	8
" Cochin	"	9	" Goa	"	10
Arrive Bombay	"	10	Arrive Bombay	"	12

Rates of Passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to *Trieste*, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *third-class* £7 10s. under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8 5s per head. Railway tickets from Trieste to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £2 10s., *second-class* £1 5s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKER & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2nd, Medow Street.

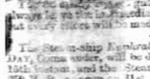
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. G. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 11 A. M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kawasjee Nanabhai's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the superintendence of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kala Purvach.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BENARES, 1,491 Tons and 400 H. P., Captain J. A. COLLETT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

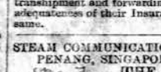
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N Co.'s Office, Bombay, 5th Dec., 1864.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship EMEU, 1,600 Tons, and 300 H.P., Captain ESTERY, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December at 5 P. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday the 10th inst. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 10th instant.

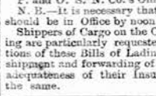
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 5th Dec., 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO VERAWUL, PORE BUNDER, DWARKA AND MANDVEE EVERY TUESDAY.



THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following days, each week, until further notice:—

Bombay	... ...	Tuesday	... ...	1-0 P. M.
Verawul	... ...	Wednesday	... ...	3-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	... ...	Wednesday	... ...	MIDNIGHT
Dwarka	... ...	Thursday	... ...	9-0 A. M.
Mandvee	... ...	Thursday	... ...	4-0 P. M.

Steam to BOMBAY from MANDVEE and intermediate Ports, every week, on the days and at the hours given below:—

Mandvee	... ...	Friday	... ...	6-0 P. M.
Dwarka	... ...	Friday	... ...	10-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	... ...	Saturday	... ...	6-0 A. M.
Verawul	... ...	Saturday	... ...	2-0 P. M.
Bombay	... ...	Sunday	... ...	2-0 P. M.

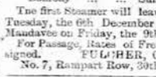
The first Steamer will leave Bombay for Mandavee on Tuesday, the 6th December 1864, and will return from Mandavee on Friday, the 9th December 1864.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 30th November 1864.

FOR LONDON.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1151 Tons register, N. MARDEN, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of February 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE favourite passenger ship GOSFORTH, 1400 tons, HENRY P. WIGHT, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 1st January 1865.)

MESSRS. SOMES' favorite ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyd's, 1,000 tons, CHARLES HARRIS, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1865.

THE fine Frigate built ship COSPATRICK, 1,019 Tons Register, and A 1 at Lloyds for 13 years, commanded by JAMES ABERDOUR ELMSLIE. This favorite vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For further accommodation, and further particulars, can be obtained of W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Calling at the Cape or St. Helena, provided sufficient inducement offers.)

THE fine new Iron Ship DULEEP SINGH, 1,200 Tons register, A 1 at Lloyds, for 12 years, J. W. JENNINGS, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched early in January 1865. For Freight or Passage apply

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh*.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 128 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

FOR SALE.—The splendid Iron Ship *Jeanna*, 792 $\frac{94}{100}$ tons register, and 886$\frac{94}{100}$ tons O.M., built under special survey in 1862 at Middlesboro' by the well known Builders, Richardson, Duck & Co., and classed A 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, and for 20 years in the Liverpool underwriters' Book, carries 1201 tons weight and measurement, is in first class order, and well found in Provisions and Stores, and is now taking in Cargo of fine Goods in splendid condition, is fitted with Cunningham's patent Reefing Topsails, patent Capstan and Steering Gear, two Deck Winches and Poop Capstan. For Inventory and further particulars apply to Captain PORTER on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The Steamer MAZAGON, 85 tons, and 45 Horse Power. For particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Michael Scott*, PADLEY, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PADLEY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Timoorshaw*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain DUNN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

P. AND D. F. CAMA & Co.,
Agents Ship *Timoorshaw*.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Halcyonian*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats alongside to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Halcyonian*.

Bombay, 21st November 18 4.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Meerzapore Frenjee*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

COMBER SON & Co.,
Agents ship *Merwanjee Frenjee*.

Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Vicejee Patent Ship and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c. Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to MR. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FRONMURJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED, a qualified person for the appointment of Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners. Salary per mensem Rupees 1,200. Applications, which should enclose copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the 9th December 1864.

By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, M. C.'s Office, 9th Nov. 1864.

WANTED a competent ENGINEER for the Steamer *Bombay*. None need apply to the advertiser without good testimonials.

G. RANKIN, Engineer.

Duncan Road Iron Works, 28th November 1864.

WANTED, a Single Pole TENT, must be in good order. Apply "X. W. Z.," care *Gazette* Office.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—WANTED, a CHIEF CLERK None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 3rd Dec. 1864.

WANTED, a respectable European WOMAN SERVANT, to accompany a Lady and Child to England by the Overland Mail of the 29th of December or 10th of January 1865. No Return Passage given. Good references required. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN, Medow Street.

6th December 1864.

WANTED, by the Government Telegraph Department, an ACCOUNTANT and several CLERKS Apply at the Telegraph Office, Colaba, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

H. WICKHAM,
Superintendent Government Telegraph, Bombay Circle.

WANTED.—Petty BROKER to obtain orders for the sale of Bricks, Lime, &c. Apply, stating terms, to "Z. Y. Z.," *Times of India*.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED a competent DRAFTSMAN. Apply to the Secretary, 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1859.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

DENTIST,

2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the City Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. DAVIDSON, Manager.

1st October 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 5th instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that the Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, with interest at 15 per cent. per annum, have not been paid this day, are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 30th November 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

VOLKART BROTHERS & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The above Corporation will commence business on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at their Office, 7, Hummum Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PHILLIP KNEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for loading, unloading and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Borce Bunder.

Bombay, Borce Bunder, 7th November 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Third Call of Rupees One Hundred per Share will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras, or Bombay, on or before the Fifteenth day of December next, after which date, Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 28th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Pocket Book, containing 2 Ten Rupees Currency Notes, an Allotment Paper No. 43, with Receipt of 1st Call not endorsed for, 10 Shares in the Union Financial Corporation, and some other Document, is lost or stolen. The Public are hereby warned against buying the said Receipt as it is not endorsed by the Allottee.

ANANDRAO LAKSHMAN.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOURTH CALL of Rs. 100 per SHARE.—NOTICE.—All shares on which the Fourth Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before the 20th instant, will be absolutely forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1534$\frac{1}{2}$ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction and in four or five Lots at the Depot at Alleppey, on the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartiga 1040) 130 Candies more or less of Cardamoms in Husk, and 2 Candies more or less of Seed, being the most recent crop.

2. Purchasers are required to pay on the day of purchase a deposit of 100 Queen's Rupees per Candy, and the price less deposit before the removal of the Goods, which shall take place within 40 days after date of purchase.

3. In default of such payment, the purchaser will forfeit the deposit, and be further responsible for any loss on resale of the goods while not entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

4. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the Ship or Vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them *ashore*.

5. The Sirkar reserves the right of rejecting a disadvantageous bid.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 15th November 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4	months' certain at	5	per cent.
6	" "	6	"
12	" "	7	"
	at	8	"

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE and of the late MR. HENRY HUBBARD, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

Hong Kong, 1st November 1864. DENT & Co.

WE have this day authorised MR. HENRY HERBERT GRENDON TIPPET to sign for our firm per procuration.

NASMYTH & Co.

1st December 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship, and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Goneevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (35) thirty-five Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.

Agents in Bombay.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

Solicitors in Bombay.—Messrs. KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY.

The undersigned as Agents of the above Association are prepared to receive applications for loans on Lands and Houses, and Public and Private Works, and on Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and generally to undertake, and transact, or act as Agents for all business of a Financial nature.

Bombay, 15th November 1864. LECKIE & Co.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (500) Five Hundred per Share, will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1864, and in default of the payment of the Call on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, for leave to reclaim that part of the foreshore of the harbour of Bombay lying to the East and North-East of the Salt Pans adjoining Tank Bunder, Mazagon, and extending Northward towards Kandjee Battery. Plans of the proposed Reclamation will be hereafter deposited with the Collector of Bombay.

LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY.
RUDOLPH AHLERS.
A. CURSETJEE DADY.
CURSONDASS MADHAVADASS.
A. & H. GRAY.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHEENOY.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

શ્રી મરકેન્ટાઇલ ક્રેડીટ એન્ડ ફીનાનશીઅલ એસોસીએશન (મર્યાદિત કંપની.)

CAPITAL RUPEES 100,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 400 EACH

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Proprietors.

C. F. HEYCOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Heycock & Co).
H. RAMSDEN, Esq., M. A. (Messrs. Keir and Ramsden).
C. J. MEPHAM, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
VINAYEK PANDOORANG, Esq., Merchant.
LULLOOBHOY MANACHUND, Esq., Shroff.

Bankers.

The Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. C. E and F. STANGER LEATHES.

A CARD.—MR. F. M. ELLIS, having lately returned from China, has now established himself in Bombay as an Opium Inspector, and has secured the services of Mr. Edward Chinnam to assist him in his business. He begs to offer his services to any one requiring the same. Reference to Messrs. B. A. HORMUSJEE.

1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for payment of the First Call upon shares in the above Corporation and for signing the Memo. and Articles of Association is extended from the 5th to the 15th instant.

By order of the Directors,
ગોવિંદજી હોકમચંદ.
TALOKECHUND HOKUMCHUND, Chairman.

RS. 100 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday afternoon in the Fort, the following Notes of:—

100 Rs.	No. C/4—29,110	
Do.	"	42,001
Do.	"	28,315
Do.	"	37,931
Do.	"	27,976

The above reward will be paid on delivery of the Notes at the Cambridge Hotel, and the payment of which has been stopped at the Banks.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, when it will be proposed that the Capital of the Company should be increased by the issue of 5,000 new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON.—WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

કાર્પસ જીનગીન કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

કાટન જીનગનીગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned, as Liquidators, will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT MCILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL,
JOHN LONGLEY,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

BONA FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—THE NEW GRAND AUSTRIAN PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AND THE FRANKFORT LOTTERY COMBINED.

Capital, 131,207,100 *Florins*.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the 1st of April, 1865.

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5000, &c., down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is Two Pounds Sterling:

Six Shares for	... .	£10	Thirty-four for £50
Thirteen for	... .	£20	Seventy for £100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and application to be made to

H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents, Frankfort on the Maine.

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to. Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

Forms of Application to be had at this office.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, to be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN OPERA.

13TH SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

WILL TAKE PLACE

TO-MORROW, THE 9TH DECEMBER.

OPERA "TRAVIATA"

IN THREE PARTS.

MUSIC by VERDI.

Stalls	Rs. 6
Gallery	" 5

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Smoking strictly prohibited.

The Opera BARBIERE DI SEVILLA by ROSSINI is in rehearsal.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, the Land and Premises belonging to the Apollo Cotton Press Company, in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Full particulars may be ascertained and conditions of sale may be inspected on and after the 12th instant, at the Office of Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitors.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Cotton Press Company.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable at the Office of this Corporation on or before the 5th February 1865, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

H. COKE, Manager,
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited).

Bombay 6th December 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share has been made on the Shares in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, on which £15 or Rs. 150 only has been paid or called up, and that such Call is payable on the 8th day of December next at the Commercial Bank of India, Bombay, and that if not then paid, Interest thereon will be charged at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum until payment.

The third and last Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share falls due on the 8th day of February 1865, but if paid in anticipation Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the due date of the Call.

By order of the Court,
ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager.

2nd December 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MOND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes to take part of a Bungalow on Malabar Hill. Apply to "W. J. J.," Bombay Gazette Office.

WANTED.—A competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Apply with Testimonials to the Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited, 10 Hummum Street.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

NOTICE.—On Monday the 5th instant, a PONY was caught in a Gentleman's compound, at Upper Colaba. The owner can have it on proving his claim and defraying all expenses. Apply to Captain TAUNTON, Beach Road, Upper Colaba, or to CHARLES CLIFTON, Esq., 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The Chamber will be held THIS DAY at 3 P. M. The attendance of members is particularly requested.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 8th December 1864.

A REWARD.—Lost on the evening of Tuesday the 6th instant, on the Pallow Road, a POCKET BOOK, containing 3 Government Currency Notes of Rupees 100 each, and some documents of importance. Any one bringing the Pocket Book and its contents to the undersigned, at the Office of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited), will receive a handsome reward.
BALLAJEE BABOORAO.
2 Tamarind Lane, 7th December 1864.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—FOR SALE,—The Cotton Presses, Cotton Gins, Steam Engines, Machinery, Land, Houses, Stores, and all other property belonging to the Manchester Cotton Company (Limited) in Karwar and the Dhar var district. Apply to
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND ARCHITECTS.—Fancy Stones for Building purposes in blocks of various sizes. Also Bricks and Sawette Chunam. Samples of the above can be seen at the Bombay Contract and Building Company's Offices, 10, Hummum Street, where all information can be obtained.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that from the 1st day of January next a further rate of 1½ per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 5th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 75 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, on the 2nd day of January, 1865, after which date interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.
Discount at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will be allowed on Calls paid in advance.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 6th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank, upon which the Second and Third Calls, with interest, shall not have been paid by the 15th day of January 1865, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, in conformity with Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Acg. Manager.

CONSIGNEES WANTED FOR
341 1 Case (this is not included in Manifest.)
J. H. 25 Cases Iron Tubes.
ex Jumna, at Liverpool. The above now lie at the Custom House Bunder at the expense and risk of the consignees.
COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the Jumna.

CONSIGNEES OF
{R. W. & Co. Nos. 1,253 168 Cases} Chandeliers and
{S.J.J.M.O. & Co. Nos. 1,254 1 Case} Fittings, shipped by Messrs. ROGERS, WROE & Co., of London, per ship Queen of the North, Captain J. THOMASSIN, and consigned to order, are informed that these goods have been ready for discharge for the last fortnight, and that unless Bills of Lading are presented and the freight paid in the course of this day the goods will be landed by the Captain at their own risk and expense.
H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents of the Owners and Capt. of the Queen of the North.
27, Bruce Street, Bombay, 5th December 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association, postponed from the 29th day of November, will be held at their Office, No. 3, Horaby Row, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—
I. To receive the Report of the Directors of the operations of the Association.
II. To consider a Proposition to double the Capital of the Association by issuing one New Share at par to the holder of every two old Shares on the 31st December, and to sell the remaining 12,500 Shares for the benefit of the Association.
III. To declare a Dividend.
IV. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. Carsetji Cursandbhoy, who has resigned.
V. To elect Auditors.
ARTHUR GUNNING RYAN,
Bombay, 7th Dec. 1864. Chief Acting Manager.

CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.—NOTICE.—A meeting of the General Committee and Subscribers to the Bombay Fund in aid of the Cyclone General Fund, Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P. M., when the consent of subscribers to the Fund will be asked to permit that the residue of it be handed over to the Treasurers, Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., to be applied with the surplus of Bombay subscriptions still in the hands of the Calcutta Committee, to be applied to the relief of sufferers at Masulipatam, where the distress is reported and deplorable, and the sum of 40,000 rupees is urgently and immediately required.
The attendance of subscribers and members of the Committee is particularly requested. Subscribers not intimating their wish to withdraw their money, will be understood to have no objection to the Grant now proposed.
JAMES TAYLOR,
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD,
RS. SASSOON,
FRAMJEE HOOCHUND,
D. F. CAMA,
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,
Town Hall, 7th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that COOVERJEE DADABHOY and BOMANJEE PESTONJEE, Executors of the late Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy, deceased, have contracted to sell to NATHCHAND NANCHAND, also of Bombay, Hindoo, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Wittal Wady Lane, or Street, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 286 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by public road called Wittal Wady Street aforesaid, on the West by a passage, on the North by a passage separating the property now contracted to be sold and the premises of Chinoba Sadasew Sett, and on the South by the house of Chinoba Luxmonjee; and which said piece of ground, dwelling-house, and premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 156, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 27. All persons having any claims on the abovementioned property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, hypothecation or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any claims.—Dated this 7th day of December 1864.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor for Purchaser.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Sutlej, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M. An additional Mail will be made up, on payment of the usual fee, until 9 o'clock A. M., which must be prepaid by Stamps until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY the 13th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M., packets for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th inst.
An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SUEZ.
Mails for Kurrachee and Suez, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Tuesday	13th	6h.	5m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Wednesday	21st	9h.	34m. A. M.
New Moon, Thursday	29th	7h.	15m. A. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	8	Conception of the Virgin Mary.	6 22	5 32	6 16	6 51
Fri.	9	Venus sets at 7h. 39m. P.M.	6 23	5 32	7 2	7 37
Sat.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 3m. A.M.	6 24	5 32	7 47	8 22
Sun.	11	3rd Sunday after Advent.	6 25	5 32	8 31	9 12
Mon.	12	Twilight ends at 6h. 43m.	6 26	5 32	9 11	10 23
Tues.	13	St. Lucius.	6 26	5 32	10 25	11 46
Wed.	14	Jupiter rises at 5h 34m A.M.	6 27	5 32	11 37	11 58

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,
In one handsome volume, containing upwards of six hundred (6 0) Pages.
Price—Per Copy, Rs. 7. Cash.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.
It gives the Eclipses for 1865; an account of the Christian and Native Fasts, Feasts, and Ceremonies; a list of Holidays allowed by Government; Tide Tables for the year; lists of the Members of the House of Peers, the Members of the Indian Councils in England, and the Legislative Councils in India; a list of the Public Offices; Tables of Reference; Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of India; Financial Statement of 1864-65; Furloughs, Absentee and Pension Rules; Fares for Public Conveyance; and information regarding Post Office, Electric Telegraphs, Railways, Steam Navigation Companies, Judicial Establishments, Banks, European and Native Merchants, Customs Department, Insurance Companies; Miscellaneous Joint-Stock Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military, Civil, and Uncovenanted Servants; Educational Institutions and Societies; Literary, Scientific, Missionary and Religious Societies; Benevolent Institutions; Political and Social Reform Associations; Clubs; Municipal Establishments; Free Masonry; the Bombay Press; Alphabetical List of H. M.'s Uncovenanted Civil Servants, European and Native; Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras; Rain Returns for the Bombay Presidency during 1865; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Shipping Arrivals and Departures. The List of Inhabitants in the Presidency has been revised with great care; and the whole work will be found a reliable Book of reference for the Bombay Presidency.
The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—Cash.
N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

AN ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, FOR 1864.
Price—Rupees 1-8.
This Calendar will contain besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a list of inhabitants besides a large amount of information including tables of reference indispensable to all classes of the community.
N. B.—*Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include postage.*
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 20	KURRACHEE	Nov. 30
AGRA	Dec. 1	LAHORE	Nov. 26
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Dec. 2
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 26	MAURITIUS	Oct. 22
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 12	MADRAS	Dec. 2
BANGALORE	Dec. 5	MEERUT	Dec. 1
CALCUTTA	Dec. 1	MEERUT	Dec. 2
CAPE	Sept. 20	OUDH	Nov. 30
CEYLON	Dec. 1	PUNJAUB	Nov. 19
CEYLON	Nov. 19	PENANG	Nov. 23
DELHI	Dec. 1	SANGOON	Aug. 19
FRANCE	Nov. 4	SUEZ	Nov. 12
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

THE reward of Rs. 5,000 offered by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the discovery of the speculators who cut the telegraph wires once a fortnight when the steamer arrives at Galle does not appear to have had its intended effect; for the irregularity in the transmission of the telegrams is more remarkable this week than it has been for some time past, and we do not expect that any improvement will be made until some very rich natives have been seized and transported for life. The Government, however, is not likely to take any vigorous measures to check the scandalous practice complained of. It will write minutes by the yard; but, as to *doing* anything, that is quite another matter. Otherwise, one might suggest that Government would probably put itself on the track of the rogues it seeks to discover, if it ascertained from the Bombay Telegraph Office what are the names of the persons who invariably receive their commercial telegrams before any one else in Bombay, and were also to call for a report of the way in which the rule granting priority of transmission to press messages—we do not discuss the question whether the rule is a good or a bad one—has been observed during the past year. But it is quite hopeless to talk of enquiries by Government into these matters; and we only allude to the subject in order to show that a really energetic Government need be at no loss to find out for whose benefit the frequent delays in the Galle line of telegraph occur.

THE designs of France in the East are a very common subject of speculation, and one on which it is exceedingly difficult to come to any conclusion that can be called satisfactory. Perhaps this is so from the nature of the case, for it is not always easy to penetrate the designs of others when they do not wish them to be known; and in other cases actions are attributed to design which are really nothing more than impulse, with no ulterior object in view. A more practical inquiry would be, what power France possesses of being dangerous to the liberties of the rest of the world, were she so disposed? and we cannot help thinking that the popular estimate of her resources is somewhat exaggerated. It is so natural to suppose that a country which has a well-appointed and admirably trained army of six hundred thousand men must be one of the greatest and most formidable powers in the world, that it is perhaps not surprising that the less reflective portion of mankind have come habitually to entertain this opinion of France. But when the circumstances are taken into consideration it will appear, if we are not mistaken, that what is apparently an element of strength is in reality a cause of weakness; that these huge armaments are maintained not from choice but necessity; and are not available for aggression against foreign countries, inasmuch as they are urgently and continually required for the defence of her own soil. If the French were to keep up a great standing camp at Boulogne or Cherbourg, where a large army was always in readiness for a descent upon England; and a fleet of transports in the Channel always ready to take the first opportunity of conveying the force over to invade us;—if this standing menace compelled our people to maintain an army of 150,000 men perpetually under arms, and a fleet manned by 50,000 sailors always cruising round the coast; and if this went on year after year, for half a century together: no one would say that such a state of things as this was a source of strength to our political power: on the contrary, it would be a severe drain on our resources, and a manifest source of weakness. And yet this would be a trifle compared with the burden which France is compelled by her geographical situation, and her relations with her neighbours, to sustain. She has a frontier of 1,500 miles to defend: beyond it are Germans exasperated against her by the recollection of past injuries to a degree which many people are not aware of: and, while an invasion of England under the most favourable circumstances would be an exceedingly difficult operation, an invasion of France from the east would be one of the easiest which the art of war presents. It must be remembered that the German powers have twice as many men under arms as she has; and, while they maintain a million of troops, it is not easy to see how she could continue safe without at least half a million to defend her own frontiers. We must say that a nation which is compelled to keep up a standing army of this magnitude out of a population of thirty-two millions, so far from being one of the strongest powers in the world, is in fact one of the weakest; and, be her wishes what they may, can have very slender resources available for foreign conquest. When we further reflect that she maintains as large an army in Algeria as we do in India, it becomes extraordinary that her material progress is so great as it is, or that she even retains her place at the head of the continental powers, and does not actually retrograde. The sea provides us at once with that security which France must obtain by a standing army half a million strong, and by doing so places the balance of strength beyond all comparison in our favour. Our population is not quite so large as hers, but our available strength for foreign influence is immeasurably greater.

There are in fact at the present day only two first-rate powers in the world—England and Russia; all the rest are nowhere. The influence of France may be chief on the continent of Europe; but things are very different now from what they were a hundred years ago, and the continent is now only a corner of the world. The area of politics is widened, and the relative rank of States is to be determined by the extent of their influence in more distant lands. The revolutions of States in Europe are after all but a tempest in a tea cup; Europe, apart from Russia, is not larger than India, is not much more populous, and may in fifty years time be not much more important. While the northern colossus bestrides Asia, and England has her hundred arms in every sea, her colonies in every island, and her traders in every port, it is vain to talk of any other as a "great power." They may be great in their own sphere, but it is a very restricted sphere compared with ours.

Of these twin rulers of the world, each has its vulnerable point. Russia has subject States ready to revolt, and Poland will be a perpetual drain upon her strength until she is set free; while England, since she does not grow food enough to support her people, is under a necessity of keeping a fleet always afloat, which shall match all the other maritime powers combined; for a twelve months' blockade would reduce her to complete political ruin, and compel her to surrender all her foreign possessions at a blow, for food.

France might effectively aid Russia in an attack upon India, in case we were so unfortunate as to quarrel with both powers together. She might direct a force against some portion of our Indian possessions which might for a time embarrass us excessively, especially if it encouraged local risings of the natives, which would most probably be the case. But France, we are persuaded, can never again attempt the acquisition of any large or permanent possessions in India. She tried the experiment in the last century, and failed because her resources, absorbed by European continental wars, could not supply the annual drafts of troops required; and which, continued in our own case incessantly and regularly every year, are already felt to be a very sensible burden upon our own population.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(Private Telegrams.)

MANCHESTER, 16TH NOV.
Piece Goods and Cotton advancing considerably.

LONDON, 17TH NOV.
Cotton better.
Middling fair Dhollera, 16d.
Fair Dhollera, 17¼d.
Middling fair Sind, 10d.
Fair Sind, 11d.
Halliday and Fox failed.

LONDON, 17TH NOV.
Cotton 17d.
Market steady.
Discount 8 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, 17TH NOV.
Sales 73,000 bales.
Market ¾d. higher.
Manchester prices higher.
Money easy for first class paper.

THE *Harkaru* :—"The Bengal Government notifies that all forest lands in Darjeeling, at and above an elevation of six thousand five hundred feet, are reserved from sale under the Waste Land Rules."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OOTACAMUND, 30TH NOVEMBER.

THE weary monotony, which formed the principal feature of the past fortnight, prevented me from writing earlier. At no time is the dreary sameness of every day life more marked, or its effects more keenly felt, than at the close of the year, when society retires within its old groove after the mild excitement and dissipations of an Ooty season. Suicides and elopements, murder, hanging and other sensation incidents are happily unknown in our quiet station, except through the medium of the publish prints. The current of our lives flows through more peace ful channels; and it is seldom indeed that their even tenor is disturbed by causes more serious than an occasional growl at butchers, bakers, and refractory servants, the probabilities of another ball, or the rise of some fresh bit of scandal.

A miscellaneous concert (whatever that may mean) was advertised to take place on Friday next, in aid of the sufferers at Cuddalore and Masulipatam; but owing to a want of tact and energy on the part of the manager, the whole thing threatened to end in miserable failure. The selection of the performers from all classes, irrespective of their position in society, appears also to have given offence in some quarters; and thus the *entente cordiale*, which should subsist among the members, was wanting. Some good Samaritan has, however, come to the rescue; the project has been revived; and the concert will take place on Monday next. It is to the petty class feeling which prevails in our little Pedlingtons and to the consequent ill feeling and jealousies which it too often engenders, that we must attribute the want of unanimity, which prevents the community from giving a "pull all together," in any direction calculated to promote the public good. These contemptible jealousies are less observable during the full season, when the numerous "sets" and cliques merge imperceptibly into each other: but when the general exodus has thinned down these classes to very attenuated dimensions, the distinctions are more marked and heart-burnings more developed. The conservative principles, it is yet remarkable how each "set" contrives to maintain its high Toryism and individuality, and to preserve the broad line of distinction which isolates it from the rest of the community.

The impolitic measure of making the hills a penal settlement will, it is more than probable, be carried out. A prison is already in course of erection on the eastern slope of the Dodabet range, and another will shortly be commenced in the Nedivattum plantation. These jails will be built of wattle and daub, on a scale sufficiently large to accommodate five hundred convicts. The prisoners will consist of exclusively of the dregs of our Straits prisons, men under sentence of seven years and upwards of penal servitude. If to the large numbers, who may be expected soon to arrive, be added the considerable body of Hindoo and Moplah convicts, who, by degrees and almost unknown to the residents, have been located in Lovedale and the Avalanche road, the aggregate will be found greatly to exceed the popular estimate respecting the numerical strength of our convict population. The introduction of so powerful an element of evil, in a station utterly unprovided with the means of defence, is likely to be attended with serious consequences. The effete discipline of wattle and daub walls, a weak police force, and an insufficient European constabulary, are wholly inadequate to keep a large body of our worst criminals completely in check. And yet I have somewhere seen this unwise policy defended, not only on the ground of expediency and the saving (?) to the State which it will effect, but also on that of the ultimate advantages which the community may hope to derive from "the cheap pork" and "vegetables" with which our markets will be supplied by enterprising Chinese felons. What a grand philanthropic scheme is here presented to our view! What a delicious foretaste of juicy hams, suckling pigs, Oxford sausages, and other porcine delicacies to gratify the imaginative reader!! How this desirable end is to be attained has not been satisfactorily explained; and how a large reduction in the price of food will follow the arrival of the prisoners I cannot quite understand. With a strong *penchant* for good pork to which I must plead guilty, and with due deference to cheap quinine as a tonic, I cannot think these a sufficient argument for inducing the Government to sanction the proceeding. The matter to which I have but cursorily alluded is of sufficient importance to engage the serious attention of the community.

The man-eating finding Metapollium too warm for his safety has shifted his *habitat*, and is now prowling about the neighbourhood of Kotagherry and the Coonoor Ghaut. Several poor wretches have been added to the number of his victims, and the natives are in constant dread of his attacks. Notwithstanding the large price set on his head, he has successfully baffled the skill of the shikarees. A strong party of gentlemen from the Club are resolved to have a crush with the brute, and I hope their efforts will prove successful in ridding the Hills of so dangerous a foe.

The scanty fall of rain during the N. E. monsoon is beginning to create some anxiety in the minds of cultivators. The potato crop this season will be poor compared with the average yield of former seasons. A further rise in the price of grain is expected. The maximum has not yet been reached, but it is not the less certain.

THE EXHIBITION AT OOSSOOR.

NOVEMBER 30TH, 1864.

WHEN I sent off my letter to you yesterday, the Governor and all the party of Collectors and other visitors were just on their way to the Show yard, where there were a very large number of natives (many of whom had come long distances at their own expense to see what was going on) already collected. On the arrival of the Governor the various implements were exhibited by Mr. Barwell, the energetic Engineer, whose services have been secured by the Madras Government to set them up and keep them in repair, until experience shall have enabled people out here to dispense with aid from England. As I had anticipated, the ragi was so damp that threshing was quite out of the question. At the best of times ragi is a most difficult grain to thresh with a machine, both because of the large size of the straw as compared with the ear, and because the grain is very firmly set in the ear. It is consequently more necessary than with any thing else that ragi should be perfectly dry, so that nothing more could be done than just to put the machines into motion by hand, with a view of giving some idea of what their actual working is. After some time had been spent in the Show yard, and everything had been well overhauled there, an adjournment took place to a neighbouring field, where ploughs of various kinds were at once put to work. For the purposes of comparison, several native ploughs were worked at one end of the field, and it was gratifying to see how much interest the natives present took in comparing the work done and how readily, after the action of the English ploughs had once been explained to them, they admitted the superiority of the foreign implements. Two of the ploughs that were in use were drawn each by two horses, and the work done by them was extremely good, and would, I have no doubt, have been far better but that some of the horses were somewhat unsteady. As it was, however, the natives, whose instruction was of course the primary object of the whole Show, were much pleased and astonished with the depth and breadth of the furrow, and with the clean way on which the soil was turned over by the moulding board. Besides the two 2-horse ploughs, both of which were entirely of iron, there was a smaller iron plough drawn by one horse, and a wooden plough drawn by two bullocks. These two ploughs seemed admirably adapted to the wants of the country, as even in the iron one a pair of bullocks can easily be substituted for the horse. It has, in fact, been actually so used both by Col. Thompson at Madikerry and by Mr. Thomas, the Sub-Collector, at Oossoor, at which latter place it found so much favour in the eyes of the Natives, that Mr. Thomas has already been requested by various ryots of the neighbourhood to procure for them no less than 14 of the same kind. With the smaller ploughs the work was not, of course, so good as with the large two-horse ploughs, but still it was very satisfactory, the furrow being about 5 inches in depth, and broad in proportion, which is amply sufficient for cultivation of any description. The Collectors, who had brought up ryots with them to the Show, can have had no sinecure yesterday for it seemed as if their people would never have done questioning them. The ryots seemed quite drawn out of their typical apathy to anything savouring of change or novelty, and most eager to obtain and try the new implements. I hear that many expressed a wish to purchase somewhat extensively.

At 4 in the afternoon, operations in the reaping line were commenced. A large field close to Col. Thompson's house had been selected, and divided into four portions, which were to be cut, one by women in the usual manner, one by men with scythes, the third by the large, and the fourth by the small reaping machine. Here, however, though from no fault that could see or hear of, either in the machines or any thing else, a most unfortunate failure occurred. The ground was so extremely soft from the rain of the night before, and the ragi itself was so wet and limp, that it was impossible to do more than just cut a few yards at a time. The weight of the machines kept sinking the wheels so deep into the ground that the machinery was perpetually getting clogged with mud, while the ragi was so wanting in stiffness that it would not stand up finally against the knives, but either bent and allowed them to go over or drew into the heads and jammed them. The scythe did better work, though I heard some natives allege as an objection to its adoption that it would be too rough an implement for cutting such a grain as paddy, which must be cut very delicately or half the crop is lost. The Governor, I hear, originally proposed to come to Oossoor about the 6th proximo, but the weather was so fine, and the crops ripening so fast at the time this proposal was made, that Colonel Thompson did not think it possible to postpone the reaping so long, and an earlier date was consequently fixed. Heavy rain, however, about ten days ago completely threw out all previous calculations, and retarded the crops so much that even now a week of fine weather is needed before they will be in a fit condition to show off the machines favourably. It is always however the case that at a first trial *contretemps* without end are sure to happen, and so I trust that Col. Thompson and his assistants will not despond, though I fear it is no use hoping that the natives present will make the same allowance for accidents as your European readers will no doubt.

In the evening, there was a display of fireworks by the villagers in front of the bungalow occupied by H. E. the Governor, of which I need not say more than that it was of the usual character of such native displays.

This morning early, the winnowing machines were set to work on some dry ragi which had been obtained in the village, and after a few trials of different sieves had been made, and the right one had been found and fixed, their performance was really admirable. The labour of working these machines is not great, and the quantity of winnowing that can be got through in a day is very large.

The Governor and suite have just (12-30) left, and the Agricultural Meeting may be considered over. The post time is up, and I must defer further remarks until to-morrow.—*Madras Athenæum and Daily News, Dec. 2.*

BOMBAY.

H. I. M.'s War Frigate *Hermione* is expected shortly to arrive in Bombay.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. BENNET, Commandant 3rd Regiment Sikh Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

THE adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the offices of the Chamber at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

LIEUTENANT P. BROWNE, of the Staff Corps, Adjutant 27th or 1st Belooch Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

IT is fully expected that Mr. E. B. Howard, Director of Public Instruction, will arrive in Bombay by the next mail steamer from Europe.

WE understand that the Bunder at Mazagon, next to the Prem Land and Reclamation Company, has been purchased by J. A. Sassoon, Esq., for the sum of eight lacs of rupees.

MR. N. W. OLIVER, Senior Magistrate of Police, who had been on leave, returned to Bombay yesterday afternoon, and will probably resume charge of his duties to-day.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, from which date the head quarters of the army will be located at the Presidency.

H. M.'s S. S. *Pantaloon*, 11 guns, Commander Purvis, is to leave this for Aden very shortly; and the *Wasp*, 13 guns, Captain Bowden, is also to go out on a cruise, probably up the Persian Gulf.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, Principal of the Elphinstone College and Acting Director of Public Instruction, it is believed will leave for Europe by the first mail steamer after the arrival of Mr. Howard.

THE ship *Watteringe*, from Rangoon, which arrived in our harbour on Wednesday, reports the death of her commander, Captain Chase, which melancholy event took place at sea on the 30th of August.

THE Brigadier General will see the 45th Regiment on the Colaba parade ground in drill order at 6 A. M. on Friday next, the 9th instant. To be formed in open column of companies.

WE have great pleasure in informing the music-loving public that, with the kind permission of the officer commanding, the Band of the 45th Regiment will play on Friday evenings, at the Parade Ground, Colaba.

A CIRCULAR has been issued to the heads of departments, at least so we have been given to understand, by Government, desiring information respecting the number of employés who have left the service within the past two years.

THE inquest touching the death of the Chinaman in the recent affray at Elephanta has been postponed till Saturday next; and from which we shall be able to lay before the public authentic particulars respecting the cause of the same.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday, per B. C. & R. S. Navigation Co's Str. *Telegraph*, to the Malabar Coast. *To Vingorla*—Col. & Mrs. Stavely, Major & Mrs Pittman, Mr. Charles Leacock. *To Goa*—Mr. F. S. Halford.

WE have been requested to state that by an error in the advertisement of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, the date of payment of the Third Call was given as the 5th January, whereas it should have been 25th February.

WE perceive by an advertisement in another column that the whole of the valuable property belonging to the Manchester Cotton Company at Carwar is to be sold, in consequence of the affairs of the Company being wound up.

THE following gentlemen have, we understand, promised to deliver lectures in connection with the Mechanics' Institution for the ensuing Session, which commences in January next:—Rev Francis Bell; Mr. James Burgess; Drs R. S. Sinclair and Bhawoo Dajee, and one or two others.

IT is stated by a vernacular contemporary that Mr. Davis, an Inspector in the Customs Department at Surat, has been suspended from his appointment in consequence of some flaw which appears to have been found in his account books. It is also stated that a Parsee clerk in the same Department, named Jeevanjee Merwanjee, is awaiting his trial on a charge of embezzlement.

THE monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in its Library Rooms to-morrow at 4 P. M. There will be a ballot for the election of Colonel Aitkin, Acting Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines; the Rev. Ward Maule, S. C. L.; and Mirza Ali Jan, Esq., Income Tax Commissioner; who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

THE LATE NOTE ROBBERY.—Alexander Cartlidge, against whom a warrant of apprehension was issued on the 6th instant, on the information of one Robert Lund, a contractor for the Bhosawal Locomotive Depot, was apprehended yesterday and placed before Mr. Leeke. The informant being recalled and an oath being again administered to him in the presence and hearing of the prisoner Cartlidge, recognized him as the person alluded to in his information. His Worship remanded the prisoner to jail.

CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.—We are glad to perceive, by an advertisement inserted in another column, that a meeting is to be held on Saturday next at the Town Hall, of the Bombay Committee and subscribers to the Calcutta Cyclone Relief Fund, for the purpose of asking the consent of subscribers to allow the funds in the hands of the Treasurers, together with the surplus of the Bombay subscriptions still in the hands of the Calcutta committee, to be applied to the relief of the sufferers at Masulipatam.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

Grand Triumphal March	*Meyerbeer.*
Overture.—"Oberon"	*Weber.*
Selection (Op).—"La Figlia del Reggimento."	*Donnetti.*
Waltz.—"Fairy Visions"	*Coote.*
Duett et Chor (Op).—"L' Eclair"	*Halevy.*
Quadrille.—"Off to Brighton"	*Musgrave.*
Galop.—"Faust"	*Coote.*

QUICK WORK IN THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.—A gentleman has just informed us, that he, on Tuesday last, received a letter which had been sent from Hamburgh *via* Marseilles by the last mail. As the English mail only arrived in Bombay on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, it must be admitted that the Postal authorities have have been sharpened up when they can manage to convey a letter from the Post Office to Mazagon in little more than six days. Surely this alacrity will satisfy the most fastidious.

WE observe that a Railway Insurance Company is about to be started under the promotion of some of the most influential gentlemen of our town, and have no doubt it will prove a thriving affair as well as a boon to any who may meet with an accident whilst travelling. It is to be extended all over India wherever a railroad is established. Our relations will now see us depart on a journey with a smile instead of the conventional tear, knowing that they will either receive us back safe and sound, or, if anything happens, compensation in the shape of a "sovereign" balm for every wound.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—We are glad to hear that arrangements are in progress for the purpose of giving a series of Operatic performances exclusively to the *elite* of the native community. The ostensible object in view is to afford an opportunity for native ladies to hear first class music performed by talented artistes without coming in contact with a mixed audience. By the contemplated arrangement those ladies will be enabled to enjoy a highly intellectual amusement without in any way interfering with their conventional customs. A subscription list will be at once opened for this series of performances, in which we have reason to believe we shall see the names of all those of our leading native fellow citizens who are ever ready to patronize any undertaking which has for its object the fostering of talent or the advancement of intellectual progress.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the fact that certain unprincipled marketmen and marketwomen having been fined for exposing for sale putrid fish, meat, &c. But says that the sharks, as well as the milkmen and milkwomen in the town and Island of Bombay seem to escape the vigilant eye of the market and police authorities. The unprincipled milksellers are in the habit of mixing water with milk before exposing it for sale. Milk, says our correspondent, is a delicious beverage, especially to those who are just weaned from their mothers' breasts. It is a most nutritious aliment. But, alas! the adulterated milk produces quite the contrary results. Many a poor innocent babe has of late greatly suffered from the use of milk mixed with water. It is highly necessary therefore that a sharp eye be placed on the milkvendors: if a number of them are promptly punished with fine or punishment, or both, the others are sure to come to their senses.

THE WAY THE PRICE OF MUTTON "IS RISEN."—The European portion of the community has not been saddled through their prosperity, at least so the Banians think, but a greater weight must be added to the pay of every native gentleman of the slightest pretension, by the new mutton-eating party. A Banian enters the cattle bazaar, in which a butcher is haggling about the price of an "heifer," when up comes the vegetarian, and offers a bid far above what the "jackal" can consistently give, and, of course, the cattle is "knocked down" to him. He then takes it home, and who would suppose he would make some use of it? No! he sends it away to the Panirapore, to there live in glorious ease and security, till it dies a natural death; the Banian landing himself as being the doer of a good action, while poor Mr. Butcher has to pay a high price for inferior cattle, and charge accordingly; necessitating in the European public to bear the brunt of the Hindoo's unprincipled bargaining.

THE subjoined appears in the *Elphinstone School Paper* of this month:—In last month's *School Paper* it was announced that certain changes would be made in the publication at the beginning of the new year. We now proceed to give a detailed account of those changes. First the name will be changed from *Elphinstone School Paper* to *The Bombay Educational Record*. Secondly, the paper will assume a larger form, namely octavo, the size of most monthly periodicals. This will facilitate an increase in bulk should future contributions and subscriptions warrant it. Thirdly, the arrangements of type and wrapper will be altered so as to make it different from the present *School Paper*. With regard to the contents, we hope to be able to chronicle more fully than hitherto all that is going on within the Department, to supply lists of the newest Educational works, with notices if possible, original or extracted, from the best sources, and give a brief and clear summary of scientific intelligence.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 585¾ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 20th November 1864.

No. of Passengers 74,834 amount	61,617	5	9
Merchandize	1,09,805	7	7
Total	1,71,422	13	4

Corresponding week last year.
OPEN 585 MILES.

No. of Passengers 89,625 amount	51,344	7	8
Merchandize	76,811	1	6
Total	1,28,155	9	2

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT

as on that of the per-centage-on-salary-grant to the subordinate class of public servants, namely, "that the Government of India could not sanction any increase of salaries, until it should be shown that reductions equal, or nearly equal, to the increased expenditure had been made." Ordinary minds fail to perceive the necessity of a windy despatch of 32 paras. to stretch out so narrow an argument, which might have been condensed into little more than a sentence thus:—"My dear Robertson.—Pray tell His Excellency to double up the arrangements if he can stick to the balance of expenditure, if he could avoid a philippic." This would be carrying out in a remarkable manner the principle quoted out in para. 9 "there is great scope for reduction of establishments by the simplification of the work itself." The climate of Simla in August must be damp cold and rain, but to compel the Finance Minister to waste so much time and paper in reasoning so unsound. We respectfully suggest that elevations have a tendency to derange the balance of the blood in the brain. Elderly gentlemen may suffer from a buzzing, a whizzing, a fizzing, such as is said to be experienced by the company in a darkened room with the fizzle of the Lucifer match. Whether the Financial Minister wanted a yet more material influence as the cause of penning this Despatch is not positively stated in the document itself; but it is probable enough that Charles may have imagined the Governor in Council of Bombay was hurling bass fiddles and ophicleides at his head or at his Budget, and that under an oppressed brain and consequent deranged impressions he proceeded to jumble up in his reply railways and cotton bales, grain and house-rent, and all sorts of suggestions on which his opinion had never been asked, but let us state the arguments thus:—Would Sir Charles gain for his party influence, as a Minister in Parliament, he replied to a question on the increase of army estimates in the strain and reasoning of this Despatch? So much for the lack of public opinion in India, a lack which genders carelessness in reasoning, shown at times in style, and contradiction in conclusions. We came afield to gather in our demands if they were agreeable to the spirit of fairness and we were disconcerted on the spot; but to expect contentment in distress and destitution such as now prevails in the Bombay Presidency, even among "Covenanted Servants and others," under a plain logic, such as that of the Finance Minister, is to try the temper of the most enduring and to "set up the bristles" of him who has been grazed up to live on six-pence a day or something akin to it. Whether the tie of being already in the service is strong enough to retain the men whom Sir Bartle Frere would wish to relieve from a state of penury, remains to be seen; but that the note of alarm will soon reach the British Isles cannot be doubted: that it will tell how the merchant's clerk and the share-broker are finer gentlemen in their Band-Stand get-ups than the Secretary to Government or the Colonel of Dragoons, and that the great expectations of competence and an easy fortune formed in the bosoms of aspiring gentlemen of young growth to the Services will be found to have been but the dream of youth and the reveries of fairy land; Discontent and disgust within, suspicion and distrust without, will soon complete the work of reducing the ensuable coveted Indian appointments to the level of general contempt. If it be true that the remuneration of the subordinate is fixed "on the cost of living"—in other words that he must be kept from starving—how is the remuneration of the higher servants fixed? Demand and supply, education, position, responsibility, are some of the recognised elements that surely enter into the question. Education and position must be acknowledged, and the expectation which springs from them must be maintained. Yet, how can they be maintained on salaries inadequate to support the position or bring credit on the Education? And yet the reasoning of Sir Charles Trevelyan would lead us to suppose that the salaries of "Covenanted Servants and others" cannot be influenced by minister's high principles, and the cry of "no reduction" has been established." If Sir Bartle Frere has not established the necessity for increasing salaries above 200 rupees a month to the satisfaction of the Finance Minister, the more's the pity; if the Finance Minister is not to be convinced except the necessity be established, it were idle to urge this at the deliberation and to leave the necessity untouched. On the necessity the whole question turns, not on the power of Sir Bartle Frere to convince the Finance Minister, for that may be impossible. That the necessity does exist, and exist too, in an increased and increasing degree, he long since has been established past all doubt, to the satisfaction of every thinking and observant man on this side of India.

Paras 7 to 16 of the Despatch are common in considering the "revision and reflections of establishments," and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that "there are of salaries ought to be accompanied by reduction of numbers." and that "the cases are rare in which efficiency and economy cannot both be consulted." Here the Financial Despatch inculcates sound doctrine, and it is not for the present writer to say where the reduction of numbers should begin or where end. It is true, nevertheless, that this doctrine should receive practical attention in "revision and reflection" of establishments where most needed, both as an example to the minor Governments and as a relief to the Finances of the country in the Bengal Presidency itself. It is an easy matter to condemn the excessive establishments of other Presidencies, but not a very consistent one, where more than half the numbers have existed for years with the will and with the consent and sanction of the Supreme Government. The power that gave them being could dissolve them. The difficulty of revision and reduction at home is clearly a more difficult task. Not because an increase of salaries is found to be a popular measure, but because reduction is demanded, for no Government has a right to maintain an establishment at any time; and this brings us once more to the conclusion that the necessity for an increase of salaries can have no bearing on the reduction of numbers from a statement like view of the subject. But we have digressed, we confess, from the Despatch before us. Some writers on the expenditure of the different British Governments in India. These writers argue that the State machinery of Bengal costs the Imperial revenues a great deal more than some of the minor Presidencies, and these reasoners think the expenditure in each Presidency should bear or to some to bear a proportion to its income; in other words the most productive or most wealthy Presidency would require an expenditure proportionate to its income. I offer no opinion on this argument. Bombay, however, is not the sickly child which demands a double portion of the family income, and if a forbearing if not a generous policy calls back the sickly child to scream and kick because the wigs on the landing stairs enough to support existence. Under whichever aspect we view the theory of "reduction and revision," whether towards the illpaid servants of the Bombay Government as distinct from the Presidency, or whether towards the Presidency itself, we are forced to see that the views of Sir Bartle Frere are steadily misunderstood or obstinately repudiated. That our Governor cannot allow the decision of the Finance Minister to "stand at ease" in its present attitude is not to be wondered at from all we know of his skill in demolishing a rotten theory, and we may look for a speedy return to renewed representation on the increase of salaries in the Bombay Presidency, resolving, as it so evidently does here, not so much the interest of the servants of the State as of the integrity and vitality of the State itself.

As the next three paras. of the Despatch open up more important arguments and more unsound and dangerous reasoning than those which have come under remark already, I shall stop short for the present at the end of para. 16.

6th December. Q.

CEYLON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK DEFALCATION.—The criminal charge preferred against Mr. John of the Mercantile Bank by the Advocate for the Sheriff's securities, was enquired into by Mr. Steele at Kandy on Friday the 25th, when a good deal of evidence was taken showing an excessively irregular style of doing business. The enquiry will be resumed on Friday next. Meantime Thursday has been fixed for investigating the counter criminal charge brought against Mr. De Silva, one of the Sheriff's securities by Mr. John.—*Colombo Observer, Nov. 28.*

PIER COLOMBO DOCKS SCHEME.—We see some figures in the *Times* as to the probable cost of this work, which seem absurdly inadequate. When we see two piers with a light-house on each estimated at only £350,000, for piers and light-houses, we feel satisfied that the figures are utterly illusive. Instead of £350,000 we may take 3700,000 to a Million as a nearer approximation of the total cost; and when all is done we do not believe that we can charm the Mai, steamers from Galle, charm we never so wisely. We shall be glad, with reference to the future, to have Mr. Henfrey's opinion on the subject; meantime we are sure of the steamers coming it would be unwise to undertake the work at present.—*Id.*

INSPECTION OF THE PEARL BANKS.

NO PEARL OYSTERS: NO PROSPECTS OF A FISHERY.

The result of the recent examination is that there are no oysters, old or young, dead or alive, to be found except some scattered ones on the Karaiyvo Bank which were found there in March last, but as this Bank only yielded one small Fishery in 1832 giving a net sum of £3,869, the oysters now on it can hardly be expected to come to maturity.

The great yielding Banks, Cheval and Modragam are quite bare, not a sign of an oyster on them; and it is to be feared we are in for one of those intervals of 18 years which have occurred between a series of Fisheries.

At present there is little prospect of profitable work for the Naturalist: it is a pity he was not engaged at the commencement of a series of Fisheries instead of at the end of one.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

DANGEROUS TUSSLE WITH A TIGER.—One day last week a Royal Tiger having made its appearance close to the village of Puggydial in the Kurnool District, while Colonel Cotton was inspecting the distribution Channels in the Mangalore Division, which is under the charge of Mr. William Cotton, Executive Engineer, the Colonel accompanied by Mr. Cotton and his two Assistants, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Charles Cotton, who having procured arms advanced upon the beast; Mr. W. Cotton fired one shot which took effect—when the Tiger ran off. The Natives who had assembled in force dispersed in pursuit—but Mr. Cotton's party now left alone, soon after saw some people running through a Cholam field in alarm, some of whom climbed up a stack of newly cut corn, where they were assailed by the Tiger and two of them pulled down. Mr. Cotton and his two companions immediately went to the rescue, and Mr. Cotton attempted to fire, but his rifle unfortunately missing fire, the Tiger sprang upon Mr. Johnston, who had also fired a shot, and seizing him by the back, wounded him fearfully. Mr. Cotton then attacked the Tiger with the butt end of his gun until it broke, and the Tiger leaving Mr. Johnston seized Mr. Cotton by the arm, snapping it and inflicting some grievous wounds. Mr. Charles Cotton (a youth recently arrived from England) then advanced with a Revolver, and while the Tiger held his brother by the arm, lodged five balls in the animal's head, which enabled the two sufferers to get away. The Tiger crept into the stack of Cholam from which he was soon after brought out dead. Mr. William Cotton was carried into Kurnool, a distance of about 25 miles where he was attended by Dr. Kees, who found both bones broken a little below the elbow and several deep wounds inflicted by the Tiger's teeth; until these are in a better state, the arm cannot be fully set, but, by the last accounts (27th ultimo) the patient was doing well. Mr. Johnston whose wounds it is feared are of a more dangerous character, was unable to be moved, and Dr. Kees went out to attend him. Of the two natives, one had been brought into Kurnool in a better state than was anticipated—the other was on his way. The first two balls from the Revolver penetrated the skull. Mr Charles Cotton then fired the remaining three into the Tiger's mouth which induced him to loose his hold, and made him rue back. To the cool decision displayed by these three young men, (unpracticed in the Shikarie's art) under trying circumstances, may be attributed their escaping with their lives, as well as the rescue of the two natives.—*Times, December 2.*

WE hear that the 1st K. D. G.'s arrived at Chundulpoorah on the 21st instant and left the following day. Further intelligence is to the effect that on the arrival of the Regiment at Goomnaikpollium on the 24th, it had at once proceeded on to Coodoor in consequence of cholera being prevalent.—*Bangalore Herald, Dec. 3.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Toornkoor on the evening of the 24th, and proceeded *en route* to Seera the following day.—*Id.*

SERJEANT MACADAM, of the D. P. W., was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning last. An inquest was held on his body during the day, and a verdict returned—died from excess of drinking.—*Id.*

On the night of the 29th a daring and successful robbery was perpetrated in St. Mark's Church. The thieves who seem to have had an intimate acquaintance with the premises, apparently attempted to get in from the east window, where the wall looks scraped, and a pane of glass is broken. Not succeeding in that quarter, they broke a pane of glass at the west end, and then easily opened the window, which they must have forgotten to close, they made a clean sweep of it, three black silk gowns, two white long cloth gowns, three black silk hoods lined with satin, two black silk scarfs, the red velvet torn off the communion alter, and pulpit, in fact every thing they could possibly lay hands on and carry off. Luckily the plate box containing the communion plate resisted all their efforts to break it open and that the chest itself shows violent han illing is only too evident from some twenty dents given possibly by a hammer. Speed the Godown too did not escape, some half dozen bottles of cocoanut oil being carried off. It is a fact worthy of note that the thieves apparently knew where the key of the almirah containing the gowns was, as it was found locked, empty, and the key on the top. The Police are using every exertion to discover the culprits, but no clue has yet been found. Our own impression is that either the servants were culpably remiss in their duty or else they must have acted in collusion, with the thieves. It is singular too that neither the peons in the Thumbali close by, or the sentinel who is supposed to be always on guard near the flagstaff on the other side knew anything of what was going on.

Within the last few nights several audacious robberies have been perpetrated. Besides that in St. Mark's we have to chronicle four others. On the night of the 24th ultimo Mr. H. Black, Agent to the Bangalore Bank, was robbed of several blankets and some furniture. On the 26th Major Taylor also suffered, the drawing, room being found minus some of its furniture. On the 28th General Cleveland had to endure the loss of some valuable jewellery. The General saw the wretch jumping out the window, but did not follow; and to crown all, Mr. Arnull, not, the guest of Mr. L. Rickets, was robbed of some wearing apparel on the night of the 1st. The thief is evidently abroad in Bangalore, and we shouldn't wonder if the robberies we have above detailed will not prove to be the commencement of a regular campaign. Evidently we are indebted for all this to the light fingered gentry on Madras, who now that communication is so much easier and cheaper, an better afford their forefoots to make an occasional raid on Bangalore. The police are on the look out, and we are sure that Mr. Seppings, our acute and able Inspector of Police, will ere long hit on the track of the knaves. "In the meane time we advise our readers to be on the look out for midnight visitors.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

To H. W. I. Wood, Esq.
Secretary, Cyclone Relief Fund.
Bhowanipore, Calcutta, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1864.

MY DEAR MR WOOD,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to the Relief Committee a brief report of the distribution of the funds committed to my care. At various times the Committee have granted me three separate sums of Rs. 600, 1,400 and 4,000; making a total of six thousand rupees in all. This sum, after some discussion, the Committee allowed me to appropriate not only to those who were starving but also to those who had suffered from the Cyclone by the loss of their houses, cattle and clothes. Beside a special summary of the cases relieved, I have much pleasure in also fowarding to you several detailed reports, which will show how the money was distributed, and furnish the Committee with specimens of the cases which we have endeavoured to assist, and with them I venture to add a few explanations that the Committee may understand the more clearly what great benefit the distribution has conferred upon a most helpless class of the community.

The work first undertaken, of aiding the suffering community of our Native converts to the south of the city, and a large number of the Mussalman families in the immediate neighbourhood of this mission, was soon accomplished, and as willing helpers offered themselves, it proved an easy task to extend our efforts to Hindoos and Mahomedans on every side, and to carry out our operations on a settled system. My two Native ordained colleagues, with the catechists and schoolmasters of the mission, entered heartily into the scheme, and it is to their earnest labours that all success must justly be ascribed. The Reverend T. Chatterjee, who is pastor of four Native churches to the south of Calcutta, and resides among his people, undertook the district which lies between the Diamond Harbour Road and the Goriya Khal, thus supplementing and fitting into the excellent plan suggested by Mr. Dampier; the Reverend J. Sale, in about five miles broad and ten or twelve miles long, thus giving him a square spreading over a space of sixty square miles. The Revd. S. Ghose, with a catechist, undertook the south and centre of Bhowanipore itself, and its neighbour Kalighat: to my own share fell the northern part of Bhowanipore, from Tolly's Nullah to the Ballygunge Lines, as far north as the Circular Road.

In order to distinguish the sufferers from the Cyclone from the ordinary poor of the Native community, it was agreed that as a rule no relief should be given at our own house, but that these districts should be divided and systematically visited, that the losses of families should, as far as might be, be examined and recorded, the actual distribution of money concluding the whole.

It is impossible to describe the awful amount of destitution and suffering which this systematic visitation brought to light. Throughout the many villages which he visited, Mr. Chatterjee found a large proportion of the houses levelled with the ground: the many rice-stores had been injured by the rain, and in numerous cases were totally destroyed. Families had lost their cows and bullocks; their earthen ware had been broken to pieces. The first had escaped from the tanks; and in instances not a few, personal affliction was added to the loss of property in the death of husbands or wives or children, either from the injuries or the exposure to which the gale had subjected them.

In the town of Bhowanipore and around it, the loss consists chiefly of houses: and as among the very poor these were made of very frail materials, it is no wonder that the Cyclone levelled them in hundreds, as we have seen with our own eyes. In some *paras* there is no counting them; in two or three, as in the Puddopokar and Gungarambustee, scarcely a house was left standing. Enquiry in these localities, densely occupied by the poor, brought to light an immense number of poor, women, "widows," representatives in the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities of the seamstresses, female servants and others, who find regular employment in England, but for whom no definite position is found in India. Some are engaged in cleaning rice, or in making those cheap forms of dry food, which are largely sold among the poor. But the poverty of these localities and their occupants is indescribable. Since the gale dozens and dozens of families have been living in the merest of sheds or under trees: in one place we found twenty people living with their pigs, and the condition of the blind, the lame and lepers, who in losing their little houses, lost their all, was wretched in the extreme.

The grants we have given for the relief of these sufferers have depended on the number of persons in a family or the amount of their losses. The majority have received a sum of from four to eight rupees: a few very deserving cases have received as much as twenty; others twelve and sixteen, and a few as little as two or three. It is impossible to give you here a full statement of these cases: they are detailed in the lists which accompany this letter, but I will just give the Committee an outline of four or five cases, which shows how valuable is the help which the grants have afforded.

1. A widow, a Hindoo with five children, her husband died a fortnight before the gale; the youngest child died during the gale, she lost her house and clothes in the gale and was left quite destitute: grant 16 rupees.

2. An old Christian peasant, with a blind wife and five children; the man laid up with fever from exposure, lost clothes two houses and a cow, grant 20 rupees.

3. A Hindoo widow, formerly wife of a respectable Brahmin; with an aged sister very deaf they lost two houses, and are now living with a neighbour, grant 10 rupees.

4. A widow, escaped from Doro, lost her houses, her husband, mother, brothers, and two children, drowned by the Cyclone wave: grant 20 rupees.

Widows, old persons and invalids, occur repeatedly on our lists, and it is to them that these funds have proved so great a help. Altogether, in the two localities we have served with the six thousands rupees placed at my command, we have relieved *thirteen hundred* families, of which seven hundred are in the town and neighbourhood of Bhowanipore, and six hundred in Mr. Chatterjee's district, six miles south of the city. Our expenses for agency in distributing this sum have been less than ten rupees. The gratitude of the sufferers for the relief they have received, has been very marked. Everywhere they declare these small sums of money are "a great help" to them; a fact easily imagined, considering that the classes who have received them can only befriend each other, and here were involved in one common ruin.

My colleagues are not yet weary of their work, and if the Committee approve of what has been done, and are willing to give further aid, they will be happy to continue their services as the Committee's Almoners. In our immediate neighbourhood not very much remains to be done, though there are still two or three large *paras* along the Circular Road that have scarcely been visited at all. But they are willing to organise little expeditions to the west of the Hooghly and elsewhere, that they may examine localities not touched by other distributors of the Fund. The Head Master of the Mission School at Behala, tells me he can easily distribute 1,500 rupees in a locality hitherto untouched: and others, whom I know, have asked me to procure grants for them, for the relief of sufferers close to their own homes. If the Committee therefore have still means to spare, I will gladly undertake the charge of four or five thousand rupees more, and show them how the sum is expended.—Believe me, very truly yours,

—Harkaru.] JOSEPH MULLENS.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY,—1864.

The annual festival of St. Andrew's was kept up last evening at the Town Hall, with the usual grand dinner and toasting as on former occasions. About two hundred sat to a sumptuous repast, provided by Spence's Hotel Company. The Band of the 52nd Regiment enlivened the entertainment by playing many favorite Scotch airs, among them "Auld Lang Syne."

The late hour at which these proceedings terminated, precludes our giving anything like a fair report of the speeches, especially those of the Hon'ble Messrs. Seton Karr and Anderson

The Chairman, J. A. Crawford, Esq., proposed—"The Queen," which was received, as it always is, enthusiastically. The speaker said that the toast required no comment from him. Her Majesty has enthroned herself in the hearts of all her subjects by a rule uniting excellencies to which a Mary Stewart was a stranger, and to which Queen Elizabeth Tudor's reign could offer no parallel. Among their subjects in British India, none could excel the Scotchman in devotion and loyalty. The Band played—*God save the Queen.*

The Chairman next proposed—"The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other Members of the Royal family." He said that the Prince, educated under a worthy father, has provided himself equal to every duty that has fallen upon him, whether in a political or social point of view, and in the latter he has not only shared the goodwill of the Princess, but he has been assisted by his Royal Sister-in-law, who are now shedding the lustre of english domestic virtues over other thrones and in other countries. Prince Alfred was another noble example likely to be as popular as William the IVth. The Duke of Cambridge also has filled and is now filling one of the most important posts—the Head of the Army of Britian. There was no Royal family in the world which has a better claim to the love and respect of any nation than the Royal family of Great Britain. The toast was drank with three times three, the Band playing *The Danish National Anthem.*

After the toast of the Royal Family had been duly honored, the Chairman gave a sketch of the career of His Excellency the Viceroy, and said he was sure that so long as the destinies of India were committed to hands so worthy, every man present would cheerfully respond to the toast "The Viceroy and the land we live in." The toast was received with enthusiasm, the Band appropriately playing—*Rule Britannia.*

The toast of "The Army and Navy" was proposed by the Chairman, and replied to by General Showers, who took the opportunity of vindicating the character of our Sikh soldiers, and of recommending the citizens of Calcutta present, to do what they could to prevent groundless alarms by fostering and extending the Volunteer movement. The toast was drunk, as it always is—the Band giving *The Red, White and Blue.*

The "Pious Memory of St. Andrew" is always a difficult toast to propose; it was, however, done justice to by the Chairman, and was drunk in solemn silence, to the tune of *The Land of the Leal.*

Mr Dunlop, the Croupier, made an excellent speech in proposing "The Land O'Cakes." This was a toast which could not but be associated with many sweet memories of home, and the dear land far away. It was a sentiment which appealed to every Scottish heart there present, and he was sure, that in drinking it they would think of many scenes, which would revive their hopes of one day returning to the land of their home and love. It was a sweet thing and proper to die for one's country, but he would not like them to do that, however ready they might be, but to drink to it only, which was done, after the old Scotch fashion, with hands crossed, and the Band playing, *Auld Lang Syne.*

Mr. Cochrane next rose and proposed. "The Lasses" in a way which laid the fair under great obligations. The Lasses had a great deal to do with helping on civilisation. They were at once our best hope and our best treasure, and few he hoped were they who did not look forward to have his path lightened and his troubles smoothed by some fair and worthy Scotch Lassie. Mr. A. Stewart replied in a neat address for the Ladies. The Band played *Green grow the Rashes!*

Mr. Seton Karr in the speech of the evening, a speech to which we cannot pretend to do justice here—proposed the best toast, "The Memory of Bruce and Wallace." The speaker pointed out in the most eloquent and happy way, the virtues for which Scotland's heroes should be honored and considered as our examplars. The Band played *Scots Wha Hae* and Mr. Bruce, after reciting,

> At Bannockburn proud Edward lay
> The bloody tyrant were far away
> Just waitin for the break of day
> To show them who were best.
>
> The sun peeped over yon purple heath
> And ushered in the field o' death
> As Bruce wi soul inspiring breath
> His soldiers thus addressed

favored the Company with the song.

Next followed "The Poetry and Literature of Scotland," by the Hon'ble Mr. Anderson, who rivalled Mr. Seton Karr, in the happiness of his allusions, and the skilfulness, and grace with which he grouped all that was eminent in Scottish Literature. The Band played—*Ye Banks and Brass.*

Mr. Gladstone felt the task of proposing the "Civil Service" a task which he undertook with diffidence. The merits of the Service were so conspicuous and so well known, that he felt he could say but very little, which could be new on this subject. From the days of Job Charnock, the Civil Service had always borne a high character—a character which he and all present felt quite assured would in no way be departed from. The Band gave *What's a' the Steer.*

Mr Schalch responded to the toast, and said that many and varied were the duties which fell to the Civil Service to perform, but whether as law-givers, or as superintendents of scavengers he believed it would be admitted, they had done credit to the Service to which they had the honor to belong. Scotland had furnished many famous recruits to the ranks of the Service among whom he was proud to reckon the two brilliant speakers who had preceded him—Messrs. Anderson and Seton-Karr.

Time and the space at our disposal precludes our mentioning, as we should wish, the remainder of the speeches, and the toasts.

Mr. Dunlop gave "The Judges and the Bar," which was responded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie in a humourous speech, the Band playing *The Groves of Blarney.*

"The Press" was next proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Seton-Karr, coupled with the name of Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, who returned thanks, the Band striking up *Up and Waur them a'.*

"The Merchants of Calcutta" was proposed by the Hon. G. Campbell, Mr. Gladstone returned thanks—and the Bandstruck up—*Here awa There awa.*

The Hon. Mr. Anderson proposed "The Trades of Calcutta." Mr Mackintosh responded. The Band very appropriately played *Money in both Pockets.*

The Hon. Mr. Norman proposed "The Chairman" and the Hon. Mr. Campbell, "the Croupier"—which were appropriately responded to, the Band striking up *Duncan Gray* in the former, and *We won't go home till morning* in the latter.

The last toast of the evening was that of the Secretary, which was replied to by Mr. Piric Duff, who regretted the absence of Mr. McNeil, and trusted that this annual gathering would never fall away,—a hope which we are sure the Guests will share with every Scotchman present.

During the evening, the Band sung several glees, and a gentleman favoured the Company with songs, among which Polly Perkits was as good a rendering of a comic song as we have ever heard.—*Hurkaru.*

SIR WILLIAM DENISON'S VISIT TO OOSOOR.

(*From the Bangalore Herald, Dec. 3*)

As we stated in our last issue, His Excellency Sir William Denison on arriving at this Station on Monday afternoon was received by Mr. Bowring, Mr. Saunders, the General commanding the Division and Staff, and at once proceeded to Oosoor in company with the Chief Commissionr. The weather was very wet and lowering and although most of the party arrived at the seem of operations the same night, some were not so fortunate, Captains Macloud and Cole and Dr. Hunter being detained over night on the way and obliged to walk into Oosoor a distance of about twelve miles the next morning. No other *contretemps* however occurred. The following day Tuesday being very wet nothing was done till the afternoon. His Excellency before breakfast however inspected the Remount Depot, and the new stud of horses, and up to 1 o'clock the large number of influential and evidently well to do natives who were present looked at the different machines—ploughing, winnowing and reaping, which were displayed. Many curious questions were asked and speculations hazarded together with simple explanations given by His Excellency and those interested in the results of the experiments about to be tried. At 1 o'clock the weather clearing up His Excellency commenced to proceedings of the day, by declaring the Exhibition opened. The following gentlemen were present—Mr. Arbuthnot, Collector of Salem, Mr. Fane, of Madras, Mr. Dykes, of Nellore, Mr. Grant, of Coimbatore, and Mr. Banbury, of North Arcot, together with Mr. Webster, Colonels Thompson, Miller, and Eaton, Captains Henley, Macloud, Holmes and Cole, Messrs Maltby, and Pycroft, Mr. Shaw, Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Thacker, Mr. Sim, Dr. Hunter and Messrs. Brett, Thomas and Elwyn. Notwithstanding the wetness of the weather, several arches were erected with such inscriptions as "Welcome to Oosoor," "Long live Sir William" &c. The proceedings commenced by a plouging match between several native ploughs, two 2-horse English ploughs, a wooden plough adapted to bullocks and a small iron plough drawn by one horse. This was a great success, many of the influential ryots and landowners who were present unmistakeably testifying their appreciation of the wooden plough by at once giving their orders for some. The horse ploughs did not make such an impression, the spectators looking on, much as they would have done on a steam Engine. Bullocks too being generally used because their cost is cheaper, it is hardly to be expected that horses will ever be substituted, and such a radical change effected. The next experiment was reaping. Thirty women armed with grass knives, and with a fee of one rupee each *in prospectu* were placed in competition with four men provided with scythes, and two other parties one with a large and the other with a small reaping machine Here the comparison was not favorable. The women worked with a vengeance, and their ready cut grass lay in the ground untouched unfavorably with the scythesmen who besides having with the exception of one man unused to the work, were followed by the crowd, who unavoidably of course trod down the grain. The race too was rather unequal, many interruptions occurring, Sir William himself taking a scythe and having a good spell at the work, followed by Mr. Arbuthnot of Salem who was evidently well up in mowing, and did it capitally, afterwards scythe in hand giving a dissertation on the comparative merits of the two systems thus so ably practised before them.

Notwithstanding his eloquent harangun however, it cannot be said that this match succeeded as well as the previous one The natives themselves being by no means sure of the superiority of the scythes, or the reaping machines to the grass knife, and remarking not only on the untidiness of the former process in contract with the neatness of the latter, but expressing an opinion that scythe cutting shakes the ragi too much, and causes it to fall off the stalks, an objections only of course applying to cereals, and not affecting grass. This closed the proceedings, of Tuesday. The next morning some more ploughing was tried. The ryots present evinced much more confidence asking questions, trying their own bullocks with the ploughs and weighing all the pros and cons in a manner which showed that they were much struck with all they saw. Among those who came from Madras was a young East Indian whose name we could not catch, but evidently sharp and intelligent who showed much interest in what was going on and attracted the attention of Sir William who showed him how to hold the plough, particularly impressing on him, not to lean too heavily on it. We must not forgetto mention the winnowing. This also was a great success, the natives being much amused in witnessing the process by which the grain was separated from the chaff, and some who were not aware how the machines were worked standing in the way, were as a natural consequence more chaffed, than they had bargained for. This however although an unlooked-for contingency elicited much laughter and merriment. As in the case of the ploughs, many gave their orders for winnowing machines on the spot, and more inquired the price, thus showing that they intended at some future time to introduce them into their fields. It was a great pity that the photographic apparatus did not arrive till all was over. Two very good photographs were taken however, one of H. E. looking at two horses which had been brought to him to pass judgment on, with the party grouped round him, came out very well, showing his figure to advantage. It is to be regretted that in consequence of Mr. Bowring leaving before this was taken, he was unavoidably left out of the group. Our Chief Commissioner is so well known and liked, that we are sure all his subjects will be sorry for this omission. The other photograph was that of some of the party looking at a lot of bullocks. These were the only two taken. Dr. Hunter however remained behind to photograph the natives and the different machines on the ground.

As we stated before, the weather was any thing but favorable. On the morning of the 29th it was very wet, but towards one o'clock cleared up for the afternoon beginning to rain again at six. The next morning it was ushered with a dense fog, giving a most unfavourable idea of the day that was to follow. However there was no rain, the weather unexpectedly clearing up altogether thus allowing the whole of the party to return in comparative comfort. Mr. Bowring left on horseback at 12 o'clock for Anicul to inspect a new line of road connecting that place with Kankanhully. The Governor's party left at 5 minutes past one, and got in here at 8-30, had dinner at the Station House and proceeded on to Madras by express train about 8-30. Altogether summing up our impressions of the whole affair, we must say that despite the dispiriting influence of the weather it went off far better than might naturally have been expected. The natives evinced great interest throughout, and, if the utility of the horse ploughs, scythes and reaping machines was not fully admitted, we must set it down to various causes which cannot well be ignored. In fact it is useless to expect that horse ploughs will ever be extensively used in India. It is very likely however that rich Zemindars and rajahs may patronize them, but it will be, much in the same way as they do elephants and camels, more for their novelty than their utility. On the other hand the winnowing machines, and English plough adapted to bullocks, were fully appreciated, and there can hardly be a reasonable doubt that in the course of a few months they will be extensively used in field labour, instead of the clumsy apologies now in vogue. So far, then the affair was a greater success than was anticipated by many, who regard Sir William Denison's views with such supercilious scorn as our contemporary the *Friend of India.* He is a clever practical man, and we are sure that although it is not possible to make such a thorough revolution in Indian agriculture as he might perhaps desire, yet the gratifying although partial success of the Exhibition at Oosoor will leave its mark on the country.

In conclusion we may as well say that the saloon carriage in which His Excellency returned to Madras is a *chef d' œuvre* of its kind. The exterior seems to be of teakwood, highly polished. There are two tables, two splendid arm chairs, and two long spring sofas running the whole length of the saloon. The whole of the furniture is covered with red damask, and we may safely add that the saloon vies with any of the kind in Europe. In fact it is about the best that we have ever seen.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

THAT the Emperors of the French and of Russia should meet, and that the politicians of Europe should be uncertain whether any importance is to be attached to their meeting, shows in a very striking way how changed is the mode in which we have learnt, in England, to regard Continental politics. A few years ago, this meeting would have been thought most ominous. It would have been held to portend all kinds of calamities to suffering Europe. The balance would have been upset, the protective forces of the Continent would have been disorganized, the reign of brute military violence would have been declared to have set in. But now we have changed all that. We were not much alarmed, a few months ago, when it was confidently whispered that there was to be a renewal of the Holy Alliance. Still less can we be greatly affected when the supposed consequence of an alliance between France and Russia is that a theoretical Germany, under imaginary circumstances, will be thereby prevented from offering such assistance as Germany can render to England. All these old political feelings—valuable perhaps, and true, in their day—have died out. There is no alarm lest a new coalition should be formed to humble England and to divide Germany. The two Sovereigns meet, partly because courtesy bids them meet, and partly because the alliance that binds them together is a natural and simple one. The two nations they represent do not come much in each other's way, but, acting from a distance, they can be of great assistance to each other. In the East, the alliance of France and Russia means the temporary silencing of those angry passions which burn in the hearts of barbarian Christians who cultivate a special shade of orthodoxy under the protection of a great Power. It also means the virtual exclusion of Austria from any participation in the government of the East. Without England, Austria is powerless at Constantinople; and although England is feared in the East, and respected as a possible and formidable enemy, yet the Turks themselves are very distrustful of English support, and will soon come to understand that, if we do not mean to fight for Turkey, we are of no use to it. Moral support is of no more use to a poor unbelieving Turk than it is to such good Christians as the Austrians. The immediate effect of a good understanding between France and Russia is to introduce a new element into those combinations which amuse the gossips of Constantinople. Sir Henry Bulwer has more diplomatic difficulties to contend against; but, as his diplomatic victories produce no perceptible effect, it is not so much to be regretted that our man cannot tease and beat the French man and the Russian man together as well as he could tease and beat them separately. England is really interested in having the route to Egypt open, and it is possible that it may be a matter of some moment to her who occupies Constantinople. But in old days it was thought to be a deadly blow to France and Russia, and a corresponding blow to England and Austria, that things should get gradually worse in Turkey, or at least should not mend. Now it is treated as a matter of course that, if the Turkish Empire is to be upheld by England's countenance or assistance, the French and Russians should, if they pleased, be allowed to join in the process.

There is also much room for a close alliance between France and Russia when interests a little nearer home are brought into consideration. They are both opposed to Austria, and there is no reason why, when the Emperor of the French is in a mood to quarrel with Rome, he should not find an efficient support in Russia. He is not likely to quarrel with Rome on a small point, Bullocks too being generally used because their cost is cheaper, it is hardly to be expected that horses will ever be substituted, and such a radical change effected. The next experiment was reaping. Thirty women armed with grass knives, and with a fee of one rupee each *in prospectu* were placed in competition with four men provided with scythes, and two other parties one with a large and the other with a small reaping machine Here the comparison was not favorable. The women worked with a vengeance, and their ready cut grass lay in the ground untouched unfavorably with the scythesmen who besides having with the exception of one man unused to the work, were followed by the crowd, who unavoidably of course trod down the grain. The race too was rather unequal, many interruptions occurring, Sir William himself taking a scythe and having a good spell at the work, followed by Mr. Arbuthnot of Salem who was evidently well up in mowing, and did it capitally, afterwards scythe in hand giving a dissertation on the comparative merits of the two systems thus so ably practised before them.

Notwithstanding his eloquent harangun however, it cannot be said that this match succeeded as well as the previous one The natives themselves being by no means sure of the superiority of the scythes, or the reaping machines to the grass knife, and remarking not only on the untidiness of the former process in contract with the neatness of the latter, but expressing an opinion that scythe cutting shakes the ragi too much, and causes it to fall off the stalks, an objections only of course applying to cereals, and not affecting grass. This closed the proceedings, of Tuesday. The next morning some more ploughing was tried. The ryots present evinced much more confidence asking questions, trying their own bullocks with the ploughs and weighing all the pros and cons in a manner which showed that they were much struck with all they saw. Among those who came from Madras was a young East Indian whose name we could not catch, but evidently sharp and intelligent who showed much interest in what was going on and attracted the attention of Sir William who showed him how to hold the plough, particularly impressing on him, not to lean too heavily on it. We must not forgetto mention the winnowing. This also was a great success, the natives being much amused in witnessing the process by which the grain was separated from the chaff, and some who were not aware how the machines were worked standing in the way, were as a natural consequence more chaffed, than they had bargained for. This however although an unlooked-for contingency elicited much laughter and merriment. As in the case of the ploughs, many gave their orders for winnowing machines on the spot, and more inquired the price, thus showing that they intended at some future time to introduce them into their fields. It was a great pity that the photographic apparatus did not arrive till all was over. Two very good photographs were taken however, one of H. E. looking at two horses which had been brought to him to pass judgment on, with the party grouped round him, came out very well, showing his figure to advantage. It is to be regretted that in consequence of Mr. Bowring leaving before this was taken, he was unavoidably left out of the group. Our Chief Commissioner is so well known and liked, that we are sure all his subjects will be sorry for this omission. The other photograph was that of some of the party looking at a lot of bullocks. These were the only two taken. Dr. Hunter however remained behind to photograph the natives and the different machines on the ground.

As we stated before, the weather was any thing but favorable. On the morning of the 29th it was very wet, but towards one o'clock cleared up for the afternoon beginning to rain again at six. The next morning it was ushered with a dense fog, giving a most unfavourable idea of the day that was to follow. However there was no rain, the weather unexpectedly clearing up altogether thus allowing the whole of the party to return in comparative comfort. Mr. Bowring left on horseback at 12 o'clock for Anicul to inspect a new line of road connecting that place with Kankanhully. The Governor's party left at 5 minutes past one, and got in here at 8-30, had dinner at the Station House and proceeded on to Madras by express train about 8-30. Altogether summing up our impressions of the whole affair, we must say that despite the dispiriting influence of the weather it went off far better than might na

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'eut belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'eut laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,
Has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be called upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,
No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty, and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Bodily and the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are diseased they vitiate the natural secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outlines of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the gaps of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become unsightly or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of this profession to so high a degree of perfection, that artificial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to be capable of any motions effected upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
At No 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal towns of Europe, at the following currency of the Bank:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight allows 2/0 2/. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 1d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 2s. 1d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Talienhe.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months' subject to 6 per cent.

" 6 " " 5 "
" 3 " " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on rates at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, 1 per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Bombay 31st August 1864. W. J. WINGATE, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO 100 LACS.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HOSPLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. B. SCOBLE Esq. | JAMES MACKILLOP, Esq.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. KELLY & WOOD.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Brokers.—Clarke, Hamilton & Co.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank as the following rates of Exchange:—

At 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 1d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 5 "
" 6 " " ..... 4 "
" 12 " " ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 30,000, unless by special arrangement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, Bills, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hundies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, 1 per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Government or other Securities drawn, free of charge.

Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On refusing Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.

Orders and Instructions to be made payable and all letters addressed, "to the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

BOMBAY, 22nd November 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VI. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 12,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES TREVEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM PUNJUM, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEKOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and on per cent. per annum on balances exceeding 50,000 and not more than 100,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 5 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Interest ceases on all Deposits on the expiration of their lawful notice or portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
" 6 " " " 6 " "
" 3 " " " 5 " "
" 2 " " " 4 " "
" 1 " " " 3 " "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charges, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, 1 per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hundies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

BOMBAY, 25th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION, RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

Calcutta, Madras, Shahapore Sunat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 6 " "
" 12 " " 7 " "

Fixed Deposits not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 1d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. at the amount realised or invested

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge. The Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

HOURS OF BUSINESS 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 3, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. ADLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGREE, Esq.
BHOOMANDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PERRITT AND BISHOP.

London Bankers.

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 1½d. do.
On Demand do. 2s. 1½d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " "
" " 12 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hundies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Investments.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Interest or Dividends realised free of charge as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On receiving Interest or Dividends ... ... "
On safe Custody and drawing from safe custody ... ... "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £100,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. *Chairman.*
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD MCLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.

Manager.—C. G. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The Royal Bank.

Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE COURT AND DIRECTORS, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. do. ... at 1s. 11½d. do.
1 do. do. ... at 1s. 11½d. do.
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11½d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, subject to 7 days' drafts:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 5 per cent.

Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order" only.

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay 11th November 1864. J. L. BRO. ..IE, Agent.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED 1853.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,000,000 STERLING (TWELVE MILLIONS STERLING)
RESERVED FUND, £2,33,000—(Rs. 23,30,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON: 7 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA.—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND AMOY.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—MELBOURNE.
The Bombay Manager grants Drafts on the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, as under:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 1d. do.
On Scotland ..... 2s. 1d. do.
On Ireland ..... 2s. 1d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai or Colombo.

The Bank will collect Coupons connected with the Securities and of such other Securities as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties sending remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly he Account or Accounts in which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge and realises Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On receiving Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, 1 per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party in London to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TO 5

Saturdays ..... 10 to 1

Bombay, 7th December 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

CAPITAL FOR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 80,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Paid-out to be called up—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NORBERT DARNELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
NORMAN SPROOKE, Esq., late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BAKING, Esq.
THOMAS CUTHBERT, Esq.
T. HERBERT RAYNSFORD, Esq. C.M.T.E.D. Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
JAMES LAWSON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRAKE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.* (Messrs. Sassoon David & Co.)
The Honorable FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The National Bank, established 1835.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank (Limited).
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of exchange:—

Six months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Four " ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Three " ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
One " ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 1d. do.
On Scotland ..... 2s. 1d. do.
On Ireland ..... 2s. 1d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai or Colombo.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 100,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
" 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
" 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
" 3 do. do. 4½ do. do.
" 2 do. do. 4 do. do.
" 1 do. do. 3 do. do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on London, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfranchisement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondies may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TO 5

Saturdays ..... 10 to 1

Bombay, 7th December 1864. JOHN H. SYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 26th July 1852. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND.—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000)

Head Office—Paris. *Branches*—Port of Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

Agents—

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICE—No. 7, BANK OF BAY ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal towns of Continental Europe, on Hodeida, Port of Mocha, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
Sight ..... 2s. 1½d. "
On France 6 months' sight ..frs. 2.56 cts. "
" 3 do. ..... 2.58 " "
Sight ..... 2.60 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at—

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4½ do.
12 ditto 6 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 27th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LACKS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. SYNNERS, Esq. | Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KAHANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" " 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 1 do. 2s. 1d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 1½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are paid granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance in credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding one lac.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 3 do. 4 do.
" 6 do. 5 do.
" 12 do. 6 do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED 7th, 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at ... per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 5
" " 6 " " 6
" " 12 " " 7

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received on terms which may be arranged on application to the Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0¾d. per rupee
" 4 " ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 " ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
" 1 " ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand ..... at 1s. 11½d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

MICHAEL B. DE QUADROS, Manager.

Bombay 15th November 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF *Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALEXANDROV HARKNESS, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE FRAMJEE DADY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PESTONJEE COOMTEE, Esq.
MOOLCHAND DAMODHER BAMJEE, Esq.
(Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Canar & Co.)
CHOONNILAL BRIJKISHEN, Esq.
RAMCHANDRA MANOCKJEE, Esq.
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 4 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order" only.

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay 11th November 1864. J. L. BRO. ..IE, Agent.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING—EXTENDABLE TO £3,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 5, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTHEY, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
I.L. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cantwell & Co., London, and Cantwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES S. FRANCIS, Esq. (Messrs. Francis & Co., *London*, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., Canton).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillie Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Henry John, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in India and China.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The Union Bank of Scotland.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PERSONS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGIER.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Office—No. 7, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
4 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 1d.
1 month's do. ..... 2s. 1½d.
On demand ..... 2s. 1½d.
On Ireland and Scotland ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 per cent.
" 6 " " ..... 5 " "
" 12 " " ..... 7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agency.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ALFRED MORRISON Agent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि रेजीयेन प्रेनानसुला लंडन बेंक भारना बाक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP.

HEAD OFFICE.—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

Chief Manager—H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾.
4 " ..... 2s. 0¾.
3 " ..... 2s. 0¾d.
2 " ..... 2s. 0¾.
1 " ..... 2s. 0¾.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of constituents free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon, at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be raised.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th December 1864.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 12,000,000.

Board of Directors.

R. T. Price, Esq. (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Hormusjee Dhunjibhoy Ghesota, Esq.
Jeloopram Kissoonram, Esq.
Wishwanath Dhondoba, Esq.
Chintoba Bhaskar, Esq., Manager.

The Association undertakes loans on finances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st.—Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and Real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd.—Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of Residents in Bombay, up-country or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon. Bank and other First Class Paper discounted at current rates.

Deposits.

Deposits received for fixed periods; present rate:

For 4 months ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 3 " "
" 12 " ..... 4 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

All communications to be addressed